श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं आगे की बात कर रही हूं टाकिंग कम्प्यूटर के लिए।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : आप इतना ही कहें कि विभाग मांग रही हूं। जब तक विभाग न मिले तो आप क्या कह सकती हैं।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं कोड की बात नहीं कर रही। यह टाकिंग कम्प्यूटर के लिए संस्कृत भाषा चुनी गई है, लेकिन हमारे यहां कम्प्यूटर वैज्ञानिकों को संस्कृत नहीं आती। इसलिए उसके प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए यह जिम्मेदारी भारत पर आने वाली है तो उसको देखते हुए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं यह प्रश्न पूछ रही हूं।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : उस जिम्मेदारी को संभालने की तैयारी करेंगे।

कुमारी सईदा खातून : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि संकेतकों का अनुसरण विदेशों में भी संस्कृत अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसमें रशियन का कहां तक रोल है? वहां के अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं ने क्या इसमें पहल की है और वह कहां तक पहुंचे हैं? क्योंकि हमें यह जानकर खुशी होती है कि रशियन लेंगुवेज खासतौर से संस्कृत के नजदीक की है और ऐसा लगता है कि रशियन लैंगवेज की पैदाइश ही संस्कृत से हुई है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि कौन-कौन से और विदेश हैं, जहां पर इसके अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं ने इसमें अनुसंधान करने की पहल की है?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : इसमें कम्प्यूटर से संबंध है, भाषा से नहीं।

श्री सभापति : वह पूछ रही हैं कि क्या और देशों ने भी संस्कृत कम्प्यूटर बनाया है?

श्रीमती मारग्रेट आल्वा : सेपरेट क्वैश्चन लाना पड़ेगा।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : यह संस्कृत और उसमें वैदिक संस्कृत के बारे में है। एक बिट पर 256 करेक्टर्स बन सकते हैं। संस्कृत उसमें आ सकती है, कई दूसरी भाषाएं आ सकती हैं। हमारे पास सबसे पहले हमको ट्राय-लेंगुवेल बनाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि थ्री लेंगुवेज फार्मूला कई राज्यों में माना गया है, लेकिन यह सुविधा न होने के कारण उसका काम नहीं हो रहा है। पहले हम इसमें शुरू करें कि एक भाषा से दो कैसे बनाएं, तीन कैसे बनायें, ब्रेकेट में अगर किसी दूसरी भाषा का शब्द लगाना हो तो उसके लिए दूसरे कम्प्यूटर पर जाने की जरूरत न पड़े। यह इब्तदायी चीज हैं, जिनमें हम काम कर रहे हैं। इसके बाद आगे जैसे-जैसे प्रगति होगी, हम बराबर उसका साथ देंगे या बल्कि खुद ही कुछ आगुवाई करेंगे।

*263. [*The questioner (Shri Chaturanan Mishra) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 34 infra].

*264. [*The question (Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 34-35 infra].

*265. [*The questioner (Shri Pasumpon Tha. Kimuttinan) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 35-36 infra]

Involvement of rural population in the Food Processing Industries

*266. DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to involve rural people in the food processing industry by setting up cottage industries in the rural areas, where fruit and vegetables are grown in sufficient quantity;

(b) if so, what were these steps and when were such steps taken;

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain.

है वह भी फल है और गन्ना जो है वह सब्जी है। तो फिर मुश्किल हो जायेगा। लेकिन आपका यह जो प्रश्न है, जसा मिनिस्टर ने कहा, इसमें उठता नहीं है।

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: The hon. Minister is such a dear friend that I do not intend to harass him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why you put a sugary question.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: But I must have an answer because the reply is not to my satisfaction. Through this question I am raising an issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly restrict your question to fruits and vegetables.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Sir, sugarcane...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I said, if you wanted to expand it by saying that sugarcane is a vegetable and *til* is a fruit, then, we will be everywhere. (*Interruptions*)

You know that sugarcane does not fall within the purview of his Ministry. It does not fall within the preview of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. They have restricted it to only fruits and vegetables. और कोई सवाल पूछ लो न, 50 सवाल हैं।

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I am not asking this question for the sake of asking a question. I am trying to bring to the notice of the Government the problems of those sections of the society who can be helped by considering their problems also by the Government. If a large number of poor farmers who have their produce, are given a little local help by the Government so that instead of selling their produce to the mill-owners they can process their agricultural produce, it will be of great help to them. It is a question of your giving an assurance here that you will consider how you will be able to help them. Today nobody is helping them. Now the hon. Prime Minister.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did you get time to read the statement?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you read it?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the very first answer, they have said what they are doing.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, though the question is not related to my Ministry, I would like to say that it is for the State Government to encourage small entrepreneurs and farmers or those who are engaged in this. We can only assist them in different ways which fall under the purview of my Ministry.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: They say that they will give non-recurring expenditure. They will give non-recurring grants to entrepreneurs. My demand or my suggestion is that if they say that they will give non-recurriny grants to farmers also who want to set up their processing units to process their agricultural produce, I will be satisfied.

THE CHAIRMAN: They have not said that they would give only to them. They have said:

> "My Ministry would meet the non-recuring expenditure on establishment of primary processing units or for manufacturing of simple fruit and vegetable products like pickles etc."

They have not restricted it. They have not denied it to farmers.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Just now he said that it does not even come up to his consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know. I am reading only what they have written. If you want something more, that is a

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any action plan in order to set up cottage industries in this sector by conducting research in the new technology if so, what are the details of the action plan; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

Statement

With a view to encouraging fruit and vegetable processing in rural areas, the Ministry of Food Processing has the following schemes:—

(i) The Ministry would meet the non-recurring expenditure on establishment of primary processing units or for manufacture of simple fruit and vegetable products like pickles etc. Larger processing units would be encouraged to lift semi-processed and other products from these units for ultimate processing and packaging in wellknown brand names.

(ii) State Government would be provided with 50 per cent subsidy on the actual cost of installing infrastructural facilities for food processing units in rural areas and creation of common facilities for them. These would include fly-proof sheds, water supply arrangements, constant power supply, effluent disposal arrangements, development of link roads, equipment for processing of waste materials etc.

(iii) With a view to enabling small farmers to take up mushroom cultivation, assistance is provided to State Governments and to State Government undertakings for constructing spawn laboratories, setting up pasteurised composto facilities and installation of processing facilities.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Sir, my first supplementary: It is seen in the case of rice processing, as of *gur* and *khandsari*, that farmers themselves have often found it profitable and convenient to develop food processing units at their own level. Does the Government have any programme to encourage farmers to invest in agro-processing at the local level?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I could not follow the question. Will you please repeat it?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: The question is, it has been seen in some of the industries like rice processing, *gur khandsari*, the farmers themselves have others, run their own kohlu or khandsari to develop food processing units at their own level. I may explain to you that in western Uttar Pradesh, all marginal farmers or even landless labour belonging to backward communities like Ghivar and others run their own kohlu or khandsari units but they have no support of the Government. Does the Government have any programme to encourage these marginal farmers and landless labour belonging to backward communities—economically and socially—to invest in agro processing at the local level? What assistance does the Government plan to give to these people? So far you have helped the rich people, you have helped the industrial sections and you have helped the entrepreneurs. You help the entrepreneurs. How about helping these people, the poorest of the poor, to set up their units? What is the Government scheme for that?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, this does not relate to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. From sugar mills you get *khandsari*, and it relates to the Ministry of Food.

श्री सभापति : आपका जो प्रश्न है वह फलों और सब्जियों पर है, वैसे तो आप हर चीज को फलों और सब्जियों में ला सकते हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि तिल जो

different thing, and they will take care of your suggestion.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: He says that it does not fall within the purview of his Ministry. If he says that he would consider it, I will be satisfied with it. Let him say that he will include that also.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, he will pass on his suggestion to the Food Ministry.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, there are two parts. One is that the sugar factories and sugar-cane come under the ministry of Food. It is for the State Governments to encourage the small and tiny sector. My Ministry is not setting up this type of industries. We will try to help only if that falls within the purview of our area and whatever is beyoud our scope, we can't do anything about that.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Sir, I am not asking the Food Ministry... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Jethmalani. Not present.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: The Ministry's stand for helping the food processing industries, particularly in the small and tiny sector, is laudable. But, may I draw the hon. Minister's attention to a problem? The hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that grapes and pickles are being exported. Apples and other fruits after being processed are sold in the market and they are also being exported. The problem is that they have no facilities like the refrigerated vans to run on the rails. Unless this type of facilities are made available, products produced in Maharashtra cannot come to Delhi and products produced in Himachal Pradesh cannot go to Bombay or Kerala. I would like the Minister to consider providing such infrastructural facilities if his Ministry is really serious to encourage them and also help them in export promotion. I request the hon. Minister to give a thought to providing such facilities and also think of giving some financial assistance for these facilities.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: This is a good suggestion for promoting the food processing industries. Mostly the tiny sector of the food processing industry and the joint ventures engaged in these are looking into what infrastructure they want to create. The Ministry of Food Processing could not have such a scheme. The demand for the food products, including the fruits and vegetable processing is linked with marketing. For most of the processed food we have got market within the country and we are building our export market also. We have to undertake a market survey to assess the demand of these products. We will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member. . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: My question is very simple. No market survey is necessary. There is an ample market—domestic as well as foreign. Unless the infrastructure like the refrigerated vans is created to procure them from Himacha' Pradesh, producers of that area will not be helped. In Himachal Pradesh apple is sold at Rs. 4/- a k.g.; in Delhi you charge Rs. 22|- a k.g. Who gets the money? It is the trader. So, please arrange infrastructural facilities in the rural areas so that farmers can get good returns.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have noted hon. Member's suggestion.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Sir, it is a fact that nowadays every year in rural areas both vegetables and fruits worth Rs. 30,000 crores go waste due to non-availability of proper storage and refrigeration facilities. Even tomato which costs Rs. 25 per kg., in urban areas fetches Rs. 4 to 5 per kg. in rural areas.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: In Delhi also.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: I am bothered about Guntur.

May I know from the Minister, what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to develop storage facilities like cold storage in the rural areas so that vegetables and fruits worth Rs. 30,000 crores may not be wasted on a large scale?

The second part of my question pertains to the Food Processing Ministry. As you know, Sir, eggs, chickens and meat are produced on a large scale in rural areas. But for processing and butchering, they are transported to the urban areas like Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madras. This entails a lot of expenditure on butchering and transportation to the farmers. May I know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to set up processing industries and butchering facilities in the rural areas to process the meat of goat, pig and chiken so that it can be supplied to the urban people in a canned way?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the second part of his question relates to the processing of meat products in the rural areas. There is a great scope for export of meat products. In the rural areas we generally encourage those individuals who want to set up processing industries.

Regarding storage facilities in the rural areas, we do not have these facilities. In the rural areas, refrigeration facilities as well as transportation is a problem for most of the food processing industries. We will look into this matter while formulating schemes under the new Industrial Policy. We are discussing it in a big way. We hope that industries will come up after the recent concessions given to the food processing industry by the Government under the new Industrial Policy.

We are giving many incentives to the individuals who want to set up food processing industries in the rural areas. This will generate employment opportunities also. It can be started by any entrepreneur, big or small. We have allowed MRTP and FERA companies to go to the rural sector for setting up food processing industries.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, my supplementary is very small and direct. This Food Procsesing Ministry was formed to protect the farmers in the sense that his produce would be processed by means of rural and cottage industries. The Ministry is doing its work. Sir, in the new Industrial Policy, this industry has been thrown open for 51 per cent equity to foreign companies. I want to know specifically from the Minister, how the Government proposes to protect the farmers, rural and cottage industries once 51 per cent equity holding foreign companies come into this field? Is it the Government policy that the farmers will be left to the mercy of those companies? Will the farmer have to sell his produce to them at the price fixed by them? It is a simple question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the new Industrial policy already announced provides for liberalisation of the existing policy about which the hon. Member is asking. Items 30, 32 and 33 in Annexure III of the Industrial Policy cover all food processing industries other than milk food, malted food and items other than those reserved for small-scale sector. Now, here, the answer I am going to give is that protection is already being given for the small-scale sector. Equity share of foreign investment, foreign collaboration, will not be allowed in this sector.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: It will not be allowed in this sector?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Not in Small-scale sector.

श्री राम नरेश यादव: महोदय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में साग, सब्जी और फल को बर्बाद होने से बचाने के लिए और देहात के क्षेत्रों में कुछ लोगों की जीविका के साधन

उत्पन्न करने के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मंत्रालय ने कुछ योजनायें दी हैं। उनका उल्लेख परा 1, 2 और 3 में किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि विशेषरूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां पर पूरे देश का 50 फीसदी आलू पैदा होता है और खासकर फरुखाबाद के इलाके में, इस जगह और दूसरी जगहों में जो करीब इतना 25 फीसदी भाग नष्ट हो जाता है, सड़ जाता है उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाता तो सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके आधार पर यह 25 फीसदी भाग जो देश की सम्पत्ति है उसको नष्ट होने से पहले उसका कोई उपयोग हो सके? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस दिशा में जो पैरा 1, 2 और 3 में योजनायें दी हुई हैं उस पर सरकार ने 1991-92 में कितने करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का अनुमान लगाया है और उसके आधार पर कितने लोगों को काम मिल जायेगा।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, it is true that because of wastage of fruits and vegetables owing to non-processing of fruits and vegetables for domestic use as well as for export, losses are incurred by our economy. In this respect, the Ministry has already approved a Plan outlay of Rs. 5 crores to assist State Governments not only in the case of potato but for other vegetables and fruits also. This is in relation not only to U. P. but to all States. But the State Governments have to prepare a scheme for such assistance. In the Ministry as such, we do not have schemes of that type. Assistance to departments of horticulture and co-operatives for strengthening fruits and vegetables is linked with this scheme. For this, the processing has to be done by the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to identify industries for such assistance based upon raw material availability and other relevant factors. The industries may be their own enterprises or of cooperative sector or joint sector.

श्रीमती कमला सिंहा : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी का उत्तर बड़ा इंटरेस्टिंग है और उन्होंने जो सप्लीमेंटरी का उत्तर दिया है, वह और भी ज्यादा इंटरस्टिंग है। आपने अगर इस उत्तर को ठीक से देखा होगा तो उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि ग्रामीण अंचलों में छोटे किसानों के लिये फूड और वेजीटेबल प्रोडक्टस के लिये फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स की मदद करेंगे और उस मदद में आगे इन्होंने कहा है कि 50 परसट सबसिडी देंगे जिसमें फलाई-प्रूफ शेड्स, वाटर सप्लाई एरजमेंटस, कांस्टट पावर सप्लाई, एफ्लूएंट डिस्पोजल एरेंजमेंटस, डेवलपमेंट आफ लिंक रोडस, इक्विपमेंट फार प्रोसेसिंग आफ वेस्ट मेटिरियल आदि देंगे। मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को इतनी जानकारी देंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंची है ताकि वहां पर फूड प्रोसेसिंग के कारखाने चल सकें और कितने गांव सड़क द्वारा, लिंक रोड द्वारा अभी तक जुड़े हुये हैं और अगले एक साल में आप कितने गांवों को बिजली से जोड़ेंगे, लिंक रोड से जोड़ेंगे और वहां पर मार्किटिंग का क्या इंतजाम करेंगे, इतना ही बता दें।

श्री सभापति : आप रोड और बिजली को कब फूड प्रोसेसिंग में लेंगे?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, I think her supplementary is more interesting than my reply. (*Interruption*). Sir, we are providing electricity for industries which are going to be set up in the rural areas. How many villages have been electrified and how many roads have been constructed, it will be difficult for me to reply. But we are helping to develop the necessary infrastructure which is required to set up the processing industry. If the village is electrified and there is a road also, we will provide assistance.

श्रीमती कमला सिंहा : सभापति महोदय, मुझे आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिये।

श्री सभापति : सवाल यह है कि सड़क और बिजली का इससे मुतालिक

नहीं हैं, इससे संबंधित नहीं हैं। यह वे नहीं बता सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि सड़क होगी तो दे सकेंगे ।

श्रीमती कमला सिंहा : आप उनसे कहिये ।

श्री सभापति : मैं उनको नहीं कह सकता हूं कि सड़क और बिजली उनको दे दो और न मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि सड़क और बिजली फूड प्रोसेसिंग में आ सकते हैं । आपका प्रश्न इससे उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of availability of enough raw material in the North-Eastern region, because of lack of infrastructure and specially due to acute shortage of power supply, we are unable to start industries and in North East, there is hardly any food processing industry. May I ask the Minister whether for the constant power supply which he has mentioned here, purchase of generators for this industry should be included in the subsidy and whether subsidy also will be increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and above? Now, due to change in the Industrial Policy, the licening is no more. I would like to know whether this subsidy will be given directly to the entrepreneurs from the Centre.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the North Eastern region, we have got a public sector undertaking to identify the raw material required for the food processing industry to be started there. I think the hon. Member must be aware about the public sector undertaking NERAMAL which is exclusively for the North Eastern region for the development of fruits and vegetables there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His question is very simple. Will you give this subsidy if they put up a generator because of lack of electric power?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, I will examine it....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he wants....*(interruption)*.... Will you give subsidy for their electric generator?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, I would have to examine whether it will come under the scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. you please consider it. That's all.

श्री छोटूभाई पटेल : सभापति महोदय, कृषि हमारे देश की रीढ़ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये और स्माल और मार्जिनल फारमर्ज को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये क्या फूड प्रोसेसिंग मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय जिसके अन्तर्गत कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज आती हैं उसके साथ बैठ कर करके कोई एक्शन प्लान बनाया है, यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, a separate Ministry of Food and Processing Industry has been created for the purpose of agro-based industries to be set up by the State Governments and their Ministries to be assisted in food processing and related programmes. We have been linked with the Ministry of Industry also as far as related subjects are concerned. Generally we are discussing from time to time to formulate the schemes.

Claim Notices to Defaulting Pharmaceutical Companies

*267. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have indicated in the claim notices in respect of drug price equalisation Account that the defaulting companies would be liable to pay interest @ 15 per cent from the date of such default;